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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/773,589	02/06/2004	Nokihisa Adachi	428291/0024	8964

7590 03/28/2007
Lawrence Rosenthal
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180 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, PHONG H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3724

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/773,589	ADACHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Phong H. Nguyen	3724	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2003 and 17 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art, hereinafter AAPA, in view of Shinomiya et al. (4,506,577), hereinafter Shinomiya, Ima et al. (5,761,980), hereinafter Ima, and Polh (5,325,754).

Regarding claims 1 and 3, AAPA teaches a method for controlling a slitter apparatus comprising the steps of:

supplying a paperboard sheet along a feed line; and

moving the slitter in a vertical direction and a widthwise direction.

See the Specification from page 1, line 10 to page 3, line 8.

The slitter moves out of the paperboard vertically as the slitter is between the top surface and the bottom surface of the paperboard.

AAPA does not teach a diagonal movement of the slitter to a second cutting location after the vertical movement of the slitter. Shinomiya teaches a diagonal movement of a slitter to a second cutting location after the step of pulling the slitter out of

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the paperboard. See Figs. 1-3 and cols. 3-4, lines 32-6. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate the step of moving the slitter diagonally to the second cutting location after it is pulled out of the paperboard (or in other words, after the vertical movement in AAPA) as taught by Shinomiya to the method of AAPA for reducing the traveling time of the slitter.

AAPA does not teach using a servomotor to horizontally move the slitter/scorer.

Ima teaches using a servomotor 18 to horizontally move the slitter/scorer for better controlling a moving distance of the slitter/scorer. See Fig. 1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a servomotor as taught by Ima to move the slitter/scorer of AAPA for better controlling a moving distance of the slitter/scorer.

AAPA does not teach using a servomotor to vertically move the slitter/scorer.

Pohl teaches using a servomotor 18 to horizontally move the slitter/scorer for better controlling a moving distance of the slitter/scorer. See Fig. 1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a servomotor as taught by Pohl to move the slitter/scorer of AAPA for better controlling a moving distance of the slitter/scorer.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, the combination of AAPA and Shinomiya teaches the invention substantially as claimed except whether the moving path of slitter forms a plurality of straight lines or a curve. The shapes of the moving path depend on the speed of the vertical movement and the horizontal movement of the slitter and are obvious variants since they do not solve any stated problem. Since one of the shapes of the moving path is inherently in the combination of AAPA and Shinomiya, varying the speed of the vertical movement and the horizontal movement of the slitter to get the other shape

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of the moving path is routine skilled in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to select any desired speed for the vertical movement and the horizontal movement so that the moving path of the slitter forms lines or a curve since such practice is routine skill in the art.

Regarding claim 7, see AAPA.

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Shinomiya, Ima and Pohl as applied to claims above, and further in view of Japanese Patent Publication H8-11245, hereinafter JPP 11245.

The combination of AAPA and Shinomiya teaches moving the slitter vertically out of the paperboard, moving the slitter horizontally to a predetermined position between a first cutting location and a second cutting location, and moving the slitter diagonally to the second cutting location. The combination of AAPA and Shinomiya fails to teach the step of moving the slitter diagonally while it is in the paperboard. JPP 11245 teaches that a slitter can be moved laterally while it is in a paperboard. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to move the slitter diagonally to the predetermined position after it is partially pullout from the paperboard to reduce the traveling time of the slitter since JPP 11245 teaches that a slitter can be moved laterally while it is in a paperboard.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/11/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the servomotor have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's argument with respect to Shinomiya is not persuasive. Shinomiya teaches simultaneously moving the slitter/scorer in vertical direction and horizontal direction in col. 3; line 48-52 which results in a diagonal movement.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phong H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-4510. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Boyer Ashley can be reached on 571-272-4502. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

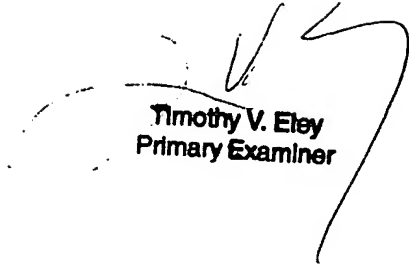
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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March 21, 2007


Timothy V. Eley
Primary Examiner